

300 \$1.50 and \$2.00

Wash Waists

Will be sold this morning at

50c Each

Only three Waists to a customer. None sent on approval. No telephone orders filled. To-day only, between 8 and 12.

John L. Davis & Co.

(Incorporated)



Specially Low Prices
on Planes This Week

AT

BOMAR-SUMMERS

HARDWARE CO.

(Incorporated)

333 West Jefferson.

provides that where a man is sentenced for less than four years, in any county, he may be put to work on the roads in that county without being sent to the penitentiary.

Both houses adjourned to-day to meet again next Tuesday. In the meantime the Committee on State Institutions will visit these institutions and be ready to report on the needs of them by the time the Legislature meets. The arrangements have been made for the trips to be taken by the members and they left this afternoon or will leave to-morrow morning.

FUN WITH NURSES.

Bill Passed After Senators Had Voted No and Changed.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The Senate met at 11 o'clock, with Lieut. Gov. Cox presiding. Senator Burnham read a letter from Gov. Wilson, in which he stated that he had never been furnished a copy of the Senate resolution calling on him for a list of useless offices, and that he did not wish to be taken to task for the Senate, but could not answer the resolution till he got it. The chief clerk explained that the resolution had been sent to the Governor because the latter had been sick in Louisville, but it would be sent to-day.

Senator Neil, from the Committee on Public Health, reported a substitute for the Pure Food bill. The Committee on Education reported favorably the Wyatt bill requiring the elements of agriculture to be taught in the public schools, and it was made a special order for next Wednesday.

Senator Campbell, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably the bill creating a State Board of Examiners for trained nurses, and moved to take it up at once for passage.

Senator Charlton said he opposed placing this bill ahead of others, because it was a "bill of no account," and yet he thought this bill second only to the dog law in importance, and he wanted some "light" on it. Senator Campbell responded in the same vein. All this was done to tease the nurses who were in the lobby. Over half the Senators voted "no" on passing the bill, just to worry the nurses, and then changed, making the bill pass unanimously.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following new bills were introduced to-day:

No. 13—Charlton—Act appropriating \$1,500 to Jefferson Davis Memorial Association.

No. 14—Charlton—Act to amend Louisville charter relating to appointment of officers by giving property owners the right to vote on the matter. It is completed to pay cost of improvements in five annual installments.

No. 15—Watson—Act to amend chapters of fourth-class cities, giving Council power to open and close, widen or extend public ways.

No. 16—Neil—Act to amend State Board of Health statute so that the Governor can appoint anyone he wishes, without being compelled to name members of Board of Health from names submitted by the medical associations.

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday at 11:30 o'clock.

MORE NEW BILLS

Poured Into the Hopper of the Mill in the House.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The House met at 10 o'clock, with Speaker Gooch. The following new bills were introduced:

House Bill No. 23—Nichols—Bill abolishing revenue agents.

House Bill No. 24—Nichols—Bill establishing experiment station in Eastern and one in Western Kentucky.

House Bill No. 25—Haswell—Bill abolishing tax warrants.

House Bill No. 26—Haswell—Bill providing increase in school taxes.

House Bill No. 27—Haswell—Bill exempting cities of first four classes from provisions of compulsory education law.

House Bill No. 28—Cope—Bill making place of delivery of whisky the place of sale.

House Bill No. 29—Cole—Bill distributing State as to representative districts.

House Bill No. 30—B. W. Berkshire—Bill providing for public ditches.

House Bill No. 31—Knox—Bill to create new Board of Health for Kentucky.

House Bill No. 32—C. Patrick—Bill dividing the State into thirty-eight senatorial districts.

Wynn—Joint resolution for benefit of H. Arnold.

H. B. 34—Hutchison—Bill providing medical examination in public schools in cities of third class.

H. B. 35—Hutchison—Bill allowing pay to jurors in Coroner's cases.

H. B. 36—Hutchison—Bill providing medical examination in public schools in cities of third class.

H. B. 37—Hutchison—Bill allowing pay to jurors in Coroner's cases.

H. B. 38—Hutchison—Bill providing medical examination in public schools in cities of third class.

H. B. 39—Hutchison—Bill allowing pay to jurors in Coroner's cases.

H. B. 40—Hutchison—Bill providing medical examination in public schools in cities of third class.

H. B. 41—Hutchison—Bill allowing pay to jurors in Coroner's cases.

H. B. 42—Hutchison—Bill providing medical examination in public schools in cities of third class.

H. B. 43—Hutchison—Bill allowing pay to jurors in Coroner's cases.

H. B. 44—Hutchison—Bill providing medical examination in public schools in cities of third class.

H. B. 45—Hutchison—Bill allowing pay to jurors in Coroner's cases.

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H. B. 123—Hutchison—Bill allowing pay to jurors in Coroner's cases.

H. B. 124—Hutchison—Bill providing medical examination in public schools in cities of third class.

H. B. 125—Hutchison—Bill allowing pay to jurors in Coroner's cases.

vote of 45 to 35. The motion, as amended, then was put and carried.

The reading of the calendar then was continued and other bills given their second reading. The House then adjourned.

Thieves Force Window AND RANSACK RESIDENCE.

Mrs. Charles Fruehenthal's Home Entered and Looted of Numerous Valuables.

Forcing a front window, thieves gained entrance to the residence of Mrs. Charles Fruehenthal, 211 East Broadway street, early Wednesday morning and stole jewelry and other valuable amounting to about \$200. The robbery was committed last night, and the police are working on the case.

INSANE FATHER SHOOT CHILDREN

ONE KILLED AND TWO OTHERS FATALLY WOUNDED.

CALLLED LITTLE ONES INTO SHOP AND OPENED FIRE.

QUARRELED WITH HIS WIFE.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—William H. Meusch, a carriage maker at 419 Armitage avenue, to-day shot and killed one of his children, and fatally wounded two other children. The cause of the crime is not known, but according to the police Meusch had recently quarreled with his wife several times because of the children.

The carriage shop was beneath the home in which the Meusch family lived, and late to-day the man called Gertrude, the oldest daughter, telling her to come to the carriage shop. She stepped through the door Meusch fired a bullet into her abdomen, killing her instantly. He then called his two other children, a boy and a girl, and told them to come to the carriage shop. The boy, who was the last victim to be killed, and his father shot him just above the heart as he came in. The two children were taken to a nearby hospital, where it was said that both of them will die.

Mrs. Meusch and an elder son were up stairs at the time and heard the shots, but paid little attention to them. Mrs. Meusch, however, saw her husband walking in the back yard, carrying the dead body of Gertrude and the unconscious form of the boy. She at once telephoned to the police. In the meantime Meusch placed the bodies on the floor of his small closet.

Police Capt. Harding and Lieut. Lyons broke down the door and arrested Meusch after a short struggle. The murderer is believed by the police to be of sound mind. He is now being held after his arrest that he intended to kill another daughter, eighteen years of age, who was absent when the tragedy occurred.

Meusch said to Capt. Harding: "The children are better off dead than alive and under the hands of such a man as I am. My eighteen-year-old daughter left home three months ago because of domestic trouble."

TO FIX STANDARD UNDER PURE FOOD LAW.

The National Commission Begins Week's Session in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—The commission, which under authority of Congress, is endeavoring to establish standards of purity for various food and liquor products which are subject to the national pure food law, began a week's session here to-day. The meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce building, and the members of the commission, who are from various States, are here to discuss the various problems connected with the law.

ENGINE TURNS OVER.

Engineer Killed and Two Others Injured.

Fullerton, Ky., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—An engine on the Tugart Reick Company's narrow-gauge railroad turned over late yesterday and instantly killed the engineer, and injured two others. The engine, which was being used to haul coal, was on a grade of 100 feet to the mile, and the accident occurred while it was being operated by a man named Frank Curran, of Cincinnati. The engineer, who was named John H. Thomas, was killed instantly. The two other men, who were named George Jones and William Smith, were injured and are being treated at the local hospital.

Clinton Shesley's Funeral.

Nicholasville, Ky., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The funeral of Clinton Shesley, who died Tuesday, was held at 2 o'clock this morning at the residence in the country. Dr. E. W. McCorkle officiated, and the interment took place in the family burying ground. Mr. Shesley was seventy-seven years of age, and has kept the courthouse clock in order for the past twenty-five years.

Trouble.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Considerable attention has been directed to the card running in the streets of this city, and the police are working on the case. The trouble is believed to be connected with the Red Raven people, and the police are working on the case.

FIRST CASE

Of Barn-Burning In Montgomery County.

INCENDIARIES DESTROY JOHN C. McDaniel's CROP.

W. E. WALL SUFFERS FROM NIGHT RIDERS AGAIN.

HAD MANY WARNING LETTERS.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Incendiaries burned a large tobacco barn belonging to John C. McDaniel, near Rogers Mill, this county, this morning. The barn was located eleven miles from the town, and particulars were hard to secure.

In the barn were 23,000 pounds of tobacco, two cows, farm implements, harness, etc. All were destroyed. Two mules and a horse were burned out of the barn, evidently by incendiaries. McDaniel carried a large amount of tobacco, which had been sold to Carle's buyers, but had not been delivered.

It is not believed the burning was caused by night riders, as no trace of a crowd could be found. McDaniel had no idea of the cause of the fire. The barn was destroyed by fire, and the loss was estimated at \$1,000. The barn was burned down by fire, and the loss was estimated at \$1,000. The barn was burned down by fire, and the loss was estimated at \$1,000.

W. E. WALL'S BARN BURNED.

Had Received Many Threatening Letters.

SOLD HIS CROP.

Clarksville, Tenn., Jan. 30.—Two large barns on the farm of W. E. Wall, near Fredonia, this county, were set on fire last night by unknown persons. The barns were destroyed, and the loss was estimated at \$1,000. The barns were burned down by fire, and the loss was estimated at \$1,000.

J. W. Claypoole Sued By Burley Tobacco Society.

Mt. Olivet, Ky., Jan. 30.—The Board of Control of the Robertson county branch of the American Society of Equity filed suit for damages against J. W. Claypoole, who is a tobacco grower. The suit is for damages for the loss of tobacco crops, and the loss was estimated at \$1,000.

ADDRESS TO PRIZERS.

Are Cautioned To Be Careful In Grading.

Murray, Ky., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The tobacco association, prizers of the county met here to-day in a special meeting. They were addressed by the assistant general manager of the association, W. E. Frasier, who gave them an earnest talk, emphasizing the importance of great care in grading the tobacco they were to prize.

WAREHOUSES UNDER GUARD.

Bath County Farmers Prepare For Night Riders.

Owingsville, Ky., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Since night riders notified all the prominent tobacco growers in Bath county, not to sell nor move their tobacco crops nor attempt to raise them, the farmers are preparing for the worst. The farmers are preparing for the worst, and the loss was estimated at \$1,000.

ACCUSED OF BEATING NEGRO.

Two Young Farmers Arrested In Marshall County.

Paducah, Ky., Jan. 30.—Charged with conspiring for an unlawful purpose, two young farmers of Marshall county, were arrested to-day, and will be tried to-morrow. They are charged with whipping a negro who worked on the farm of William Holland, a prominent farmer, residing near Birmingham, Marshall county. It is alleged that Childs and Farley are members of a Ku Klux gang that was organized to terrorize the negroes of Marshall county, and many have already left on threats of violence. Holland is prosecuting the case.

SELECT MODEL.

Coppini's Statue of Gen. Morgan Chosen.

TO BE ERECTED IN GRATZ PARK, LEXINGTON.

SCULPTOR TO BE PAID \$15,000 FOR WORK.

FOURTEEN ARTISTS COMPETE.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—At an executive meeting held here to-night by the special committee authorized by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and Confederate Veterans Association to select a design for the monument of Gen. John H. Morgan, chose the model presented by Pompeo Coppini, of San Antonio, Tex.

On the table before the committee were eight models of the monument, and the selection was made unanimously. The first ballot resulted in eight votes for Coppini, two for J. T. Ruckstuhl, of New York, and one for Mr. Sevier. The second ballot showed nine for Coppini and two for Ruckstuhl. Fourteen sculptors submitted proposals for the monument, and eight sent small models in plaster of Paris of their designs.

The model of Mr. Coppini showed a striking military figure and represents Gen. Morgan in full members of his command. He is shown on horseback in full Confederate uniform and military attire, with a sword in his right hand. The model is a full-length figure, and the horse is shown in a full gallop.

The statue of Gen. Morgan is to be erected in Gratz Park, in front of the Carnegie library, and will be a full-length figure, and the horse is shown in a full gallop. The statue is to be a full-length figure, and the horse is shown in a full gallop.

Long Life Ends.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Smith died this morning at 7 o'clock at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Laura D. Grimes, 715 Rose street. Mrs. Smith was seventy-one years old and is survived by two daughters, Mrs. John Rockett, Mrs. Duane M. Mory, and Mrs. J. C. Spillman, of Harrodsburg; Mrs. Ben Perkins, of Middletown; Mrs. Maggie Robinson, of Buena Vista; Mrs. Isaac Leavelle, of Indiana; and three brothers, Silas Robinson, of Missouri; J. Robinson, of Buena Vista; and George W. Robinson, of Missouri. The funeral services will take place at Mt. Olivet church, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment will be in the family lot in the Mt. Olivet burying ground.

Thomas S. Griffin Dead.

Thomas S. Griffin died at his home, 329 W. Main street, at 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Griffin was eighty-six years old, and his death was due to the infirmities of age. He is survived by his wife, who is survived by two sons and two daughters—Mrs. John Rockett, Mrs. Duane M. Mory, and Mrs. J. C. Spillman, of Harrodsburg; Mrs. Ben Perkins, of Middletown; Mrs. Maggie Robinson, of Buena Vista; Mrs. Isaac Leavelle, of Indiana; and three brothers, Silas Robinson, of Missouri; J. Robinson, of Buena Vista; and George W. Robinson, of Missouri. The funeral services will take place at Mt. Olivet church, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment will be in the family lot in the Mt. Oliv

Courier-Journal.

Published—
DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

Office, cor. Fourth Ave. and Green St.

A Consolidation of
THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1902.

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Louisville, Ky., 1903.

MORNING COURIER.

Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1894.

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10, 12 and 14 pages, .15c per week

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All communications should be addressed
to the Courier-Journal and not to individuals.

If writers who submit MSS. for
publication wish to have their MSS. returned,

they must in all cases send
stamps. The editors are glad to examine

MSS., but return postage must be
included.

TEN PAGES.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1903.

"Business."

Thursday Evening, Jan. 30.—The
York stock market was dull and professional,

final prices showing no material
change.

Money on call was showing at 1 1/2 to 2 per
cent, ruling at 2. Time loans were dull

and easy at 4 to 4 1/2. Sterling exchange
was firm.

The Chicago wheat market was subjected
to heavy selling and the May delivery

closed at a net decline of 2 1/2 cents. Corn
was up 1/4 to 1/2. Cattle were lower.

The cotton market opened steady at an
advance of 5 to 10 points, soon weakened

and gradually worked lower, closing 15
to 16 points lower than first quotations.

The Chicago cattle market was steady,
the hog market steady to higher, and the
sheep market weak.

"The Rush to Cities."

"It will require 100 years, and perhaps
more, as we are now going, for all of the
forces now at work to make farm life at-

tractive to reach all of the people, or
even the untold rush to town." [The
World's Work.]

"The farmers," continues the writer,
"know, as a whole, but little of im-

proved methods of agriculture. They
reap and sow as their fathers did."

This is hardly true of the mass of
American farmers. In some of the older
States, where the soil was reduced to
poverty by unskillful farming meth-

ods obtain to an extent to-day. But in
the more progressive agricultural sec-

tions, and they include the greater area,
the farmers make use of the latest ma-

chinery and methods. Parts of the
James river valley are tilled by farm-

ers who are still growing corn where
it was grown in colonial days, and get-

ting small returns from exhausted
lands. Perhaps in the more unpro-

gressive sections of some of the Eastern
States old-fashioned methods of plant-

ing and harvesting are still in
vogue, but in the West there is no re-

sponding or waning that suggests the
pre-revolutionary period in the East, or

even the antebellum methods of the
South.

"The untrained rush to town" is not
due to archaic methods of agriculture,
but to the gregariousness of the two-

leged animal. The allurements of city
life, and not the actual hardships of
farm life cause young men to desert

the paternal acres, and the "lure of
cities" is due to an extent to the fact
that the young farmer who goes to a

city has little appreciation of the ad-

vantages he is giving up. The mer-

chant or professional man who has had
enough of town life, and more than

enough of the health-destroying atmo-

sphere of a city, turns to the farm to
find freedom and fresh air. He enjoys

keenly the pleasures of the son of the
farmer, thinks nothing of when he de-

cides to become a desk slave in a city
office. But is not the gravity of the

problem produced by the rush to cities
exaggerated? It matters not at all who

farmers, insofar as the welfare of the
country is concerned. And the steadily

increasing value of farming lands in
every agricultural State indicates a

healthy interest in farming as a means
of livelihood.

It may require 100 years to make
farm life attractive in some parts of

the United States. In Kentucky it has
been attractive for 100 years. The

children of the Kentucky farmer would
profit by an improved school system,

but they, and their parents, read more
upon the average, than their vaudeville

going cousins in the city, and they
grow up with a fair amount of edu-

cation from text books and other sources.

Our literature of farm life, in the
form of periodicals, bulletins and

books from the Department of Agricul-

ture at Washington, are factors for the
education of the farmer to an appre-

ciation of the compensations of country
life and the economic possibilities of

scientific farming. Better roads and
an increase in steam and electric trans-

portation facilities are eliminating iso-

lation as a disadvantage of farm life
and improving social conditions. As

the prices of land advance, we shall
gain from the older countries valuable

knowledge as to how to get the greatest
return from an acre of ground. In the

present agricultural pursuits offer

sufficient attractions to prevent the
rush to cities from depopulating the
farms.

The Philippine Problem.

As the result of his visit to the Philip-

pines, Judge Taft has made a very
full and interesting report of the con-

dition of the archipelago and its people,
showing their progress toward a high-

er elevation during the nine years
which have elapsed since Dewey's vic-

tory over the Spanish fleet in Manila
Bay. In addition to his review of the

events which followed the military oc-

cupation of the newly-acquired posses-

sions and the policy pursued toward
the people by the Federal Government,

the Secretary of War, who has come
to be regarded somewhat in the atti-

tude of a god-father to them, submits
his views as to the future treatment

of the inhabitants of the islands as a pre-

requisite for rendering them capable of
self-government. Briefly stated, he says

that the national policy of the United
States should be to govern the islands

for the welfare and uplifting of the
people, and gradually to extend to

them, as they shall show themselves fit
to exercise it, a greater and greater

measure of popular self-government.
To this end he argues that we should

use every effort to increase the capacity
of the Philippines to exercise political

power, both by general education of
the densely ignorant classes and by

actual practice in partial self-govern-

ment of those whose political capacity
is such that practice can benefit with-

out too great injury to the efficiency of
government.

These suggestions, not only forecast-

ing the ultimate result aimed at in the
uplifting of an ignorant people, for

centuries noted for their low grade in
the scale of civilization, to the plane of

self-government modeled after our own
system, but pointing out the remark-

able progress already made by them,
constitute, in the line adopted and pro-

posed for future accomplishment, a
scheme of moral and political elevation

never before attempted by a Govern-

ment in behalf of an alien people, with
no other relations than those of con-

quest. In striking contrast may be
cited the dealings of Great Britain with

her provinces. India, acquired by con-

quest a century and a half ago through
the military prowess of Clive, is still

the same subject dependency, with no
progress in the elevation of its people

toward self-rule, or in the scale of ed-

ucation, freedom from the ravages of
the plague and famine, or any better-

ment in their physical, mental or moral
conditions. The same is true as regards

the British policy toward her West In-

dian possessions and their negro popu-

lation. Vaunting herself upon her
great humanity in emancipating her

subjects in the West Indies nearly nine-

ty years ago, in contrast with the tol-

eration of slavery in the South for nearly
half a century later, what has Great

Britain done for the West Indian neg-

roes compared to the progress made by
negroes in this country? Practically

nothing. The native East Indian and
the negroes of the West Indies and

South Africa have made no progress
in the scale of civilization since they

came under British rule. In fact, the
same may be said in regard to the in-

terior natives of the colonies acquired
by all the world powers save the United

States. Without an exception they have
made no scale of civilization and po-

litical dependency as at the time of
their acquisition.

Hence it is that the policy which has
been pursued by the United States and

which is advocated by Judge Taft for
the Philippines appears, even to many of

our own people, as a chimerical experi-

ment, involving heavy expense and
doomed to failure. This idea, however,

is giving way to a just appreciation
of the work, not only from the broad

view of humanity, but as a practical
policy, promising compensatory value

to the people thus placed under protec-

tion and tutelage, as well as to our-

selves. It is not peculiar as to our
Philippine possessions. With modifica-

tions adapted to their conditions, it
has been applied to our other insular

possessions, resulting in thoroughly peac-

ful relations and in the elevation and
greater prosperity of the people.

For the first time the Philippine

islands will be represented by delegates

during the present session of Congress.

First, representation was given to Ha-

wai as a Territory similar to that en-

joyed by Arizona and New Mexico.

Then Porto Rico was admitted to rep-

resentation by a Resident Commission-

er, enjoying now the novelty of a Leg-

islative Assembly, which has proven

valuable in its service and as a pro-

gressive school of political education in

the matter of self-government. For the

first time the Philippine Assembly, as

provided by the last Congress, is in

session. The members, eighty in num-

ber, were elected by voters whose qual-

ification was required to be that they

should have held some office under the

Spanish Government; or be possessed of

two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of

property, or pay taxes to the amount

of thirty dollars; or to be able to speak

read and write either Spanish or Eng-

lish. As a class they belong to the

best families of the islands, are edu-

cated, experienced and men of prop-

erty. More than half are attorneys,

thirteen are journalists, and eight have

been university professors in such

government at once, but thinks

that they will need the tutelage

and experience of at least one

generation. He has, however, he

says, an abiding conviction that they

are capable of being taught self-

government in the process of their de-

velopment, that in carrying out this

policy they will be improved physically

and mentally, and that, as they ac-

quire more rights, their power to ex-

ercise moral restraint upon themselves

will be strengthened and improved.

While we may differ as to the policy of

acquiring or holding the archipelago as

colonial possession, there can be no

question as to the duty devolving upon

us, after having done so, to do every-

thing in our power to fit them equal-

ly for self-government and self-support

and looking to their elevation in the

scale of being, rather than to a contin-

uation of the conditions in which we

found them.

The Tories.

Whenever an American girl marries a

itled foreigner we hear a great deal

about the nobility of the new rich,

and their preference for European ar-

chitecture over plain, wholesome, home-

grown men and women. But who are

the real Tories in this country? Let

us take a glimpse of the behavior of

the American citizen at the Vanderbilt

Szechenyi wedding.

Says a New York dispatch:

"A crowd of fifty persons, mostly

women, and many of them smartly

dressed, thronged the plaza and the

surrounding streets in an effort to catch

glimpses of the guests and the bride

and bridegroom as they arrived. A hundred

police kept the sidewalks in check.

After the ceremony the young couple

"escaped the crowd" by getting into an

automobile after the attention of the

spectators had been centered upon a

smart coach prominently displayed as a

use to give them an opportunity to slip

quietly away.

"What is a titled aristocrat?" shouts

a gentleman from Illinois upon the floor

of Congress, and every good American

answers that he is nothing whatever,

and cheers right lustily as the orator

belabors the American girl who goes to

the hunting in Europe, or who is cap-

tured by a hunter of heiresses in

America. And yet a mob of 50,000 per-

sons, in the largest city in Amer-

ica, disputes ground with an army

of policemen with clubs in an

effort to see a real live nobleman. The

crowd is not composed of the plainest

of the common people. Greater interest

is not displayed in a prince of the blood

in any European capital than the popu-

lace in New York manifests in the ob-

scure possessor of an unimportant title

in a fourth-rate European country.

Chaplain Couden's Prayer.

A chaplain is defined by Webster as

"an ecclesiastic who officiates in a chap-

el, or one attached to a ship, regiment,

LEVY'S Third & Market.

NOTICE
To Sunday Advertisers.

The Courier-Journal Company respectfully urges advertisers who use the Sunday paper to have their copy in the counting-room Friday night. By complying with this request advertisers will be certain to secure insertion in all editions, and can also make alterations in their copy with greater security.

Courier-Journal.

High-class Soft Shirts—from two leading manufacturers—got 'em at a price that lets us sell 'em as the "biggest shirt bargains" that have been let loose in Louisville for many a long day. See 'em in East Market-street window—and on tables in the store. Madras, Oxford cloths and percales; all kinds of patterns; sizes 14 to 17; coat or regular styles, with attached or detached cuffs. Regular 11 shirts for 65c, and \$1.50 and \$2 shirts for 95c.

65c 95c

Bought Over 4,000

ANOTHER SPOUSE

Already Married To His Wife, He Charges.

JOHN DAY SAYS HE MAKES SURPRISING DISCOVERY.

ARGUMENT IN BACK TAX CASE AGAINST L. AND N.

FINE AGAINST DAIRYMAN.

What is an extraordinary proceeding in the Jefferson Circuit Court was filed yesterday afternoon by John William Day against Leah Estelle McDevitt, alias Day, alias Dearman. Since December 17, 1906, the plaintiff says, until last Wednesday, he had lived with this woman as his wife, when he discovered that she had another husband living, from whom she had not been divorced. He alleged that immediately upon this discovery he abandoned her. An affidavit of the marriage was filed by the plaintiff in the court, and it is presumed that there had never been a legal ceremony performed.

The plaintiff says that he married the defendant in Memphis, Tenn., and had lived with her continuously until he made the alleged discovery. The real husband of the defendant is named George McDevitt. He charges that he only married the defendant after she had made fraudulent representations to him to the effect that she had been divorced from her former husband. He now prays that his marriage ceremony be declared null and void.

L. and N. Tax Case Heard.

The question of whether or not the Louisville and Nashville shops in South Louisville are exempt from city taxation under the ordinance giving such exemption for the first five years of existence was argued yesterday before Judge Shackelford Miller and taken under advisement.

Two years have already elapsed without payment, while the period of exemption is claimed to be only three years. Arthur Bender, manager of the shops, and the city attorney, both of whom are represented by their counsel, Col. Henry L. Stone and James P. Holt.

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TO STREET CARS

State Board of Health Turns Attention.

EACH COACH MUST BE CLEANSED THOROUGHLY DAILY.

PUBLIC ASKED TO CO-OPERATE WITH AUTHORITIES.

PROMULGATED RESOLUTIONS.

After several years of diligent effort on the part of the State Board of Health of Kentucky to secure the proper sanitary regulations on the railroads operating throughout Kentucky, which effort has been highly successful, the board has determined to continue the work on the street railways in the city of Louisville and to that end a movement has been inaugurated to enlist the service of the traveling public to assist them in the work of keeping the streets clean and in a perfect sanitary condition.

The restrictions placed upon the coaches operating on the street cars are more drastic, perhaps, than were imposed upon the railroad coaches, as every car operated in the city of Louisville and elsewhere in the State is to be disinfected by the city health officer, and the passengers are to be thoroughly scrubbed or otherwise cleaned daily. In order to make sure the regulations imposed by the Board of Health are carried out to the letter, the sanitary inspectors of the city will be instructed to co-operate with those of the State Board of Health and besides these precautions instructions will be issued to the patrolmen by the Board of Public Safety to also co-operate with the sanitary inspectors in the enforcement of the regulations under sanitary conditions in the street cars. The regulations become effective right away.

Spitting Especially Barred.

While it is the purpose of the State Board of Health to control the street cars company to live up to the rules and regulations recently adopted by the board, it is realized by the executive committee which has the matter in charge that the passengers of the street cars will have to deal with expectations which will be abated by the board as the habits and floors of the cars by thoughtful persons, and in order that this expectation will be abated the board has provided signs which will be posted in either end of the cars warning passengers against spitting and calling on every passenger to observe the regulations in order that prosecutions against offenders can be had.

The condition of the cars operated in Louisville and other sections of the State, as well as on the railroads, has been a matter of discussion before the State Board of Health on numerous occasions, and at a meeting on January 17, 1907, the board adopted resolutions authorizing the Executive Committee, composed of Dr. J. M. Matthews and Dr. Chester M. Overman, to confer with the Louisville Board of Health to confer with the officials of the street railway companies throughout the State for the purpose of securing their aid in the movement.

Railway Company's Approval.

The first conference was held at noon yesterday between the Executive Committee of the Louisville Board of Health and the Louisville Street Railway Company, at which the regulations and resolutions of the board were discussed and the company agreed to comply with them.

A careful discussion of the regulations was had, and the board agreed to amend the regulations in certain particulars. The board agreed to amend the regulations in certain particulars. The board agreed to amend the regulations in certain particulars.

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WAYFARERS' REST LODGERS, DEPRIVED OF THEIR CLOTHING, HAVE TO LINGER TILL NOON IN BED

Garments Left in Fumigator Take Fire From Burning Sulphur—Superintendent Supplies Wants Later.

Twenty men were forced to stay in bed until noon yesterday at the Wayfarers' Rest, 221 West Broadway, when the furniture was fumigated. The men were not until that time that the necessary relief was forthcoming. It was not because their wearing apparel had been left in the fumigator, but because the burning sulphur in the box caused the fire and destroyed the contents before the arrival of the fire department. The fire was finally extinguished, however, with

CHRISTMAS CANDLE AND SMALL BOY, THEN FIRE.

A Christmas candle preserved all its fabled power for mischief yesterday morning when the six-year-old son of J. Fred Doherty, of 229 West Breckinridge street, accidentally set the candle in a room on fire. While his mother was attending to the candle, the boy was playing with it and it fell over, setting the furniture on fire.

STATE COLLEGE'S ALUMNI TO FORM CLUB HERE.

The former students of the State College who reside in Louisville will meet at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Louisville Hotel for the purpose of forming a club to further the interests of the college and to assist in the work of the alumni association. The club will be known as the "State College Alumni Club."

Funeral of Anton Busath.

The funeral of Anton Busath, the well-known candyman, who died Wednesday afternoon of a complication of diseases, will be held this morning at 10 o'clock at the residence, 121 East Broadway. Mr. Busath was sixty-three years of age, and was survived by three sons and one daughter.

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L&N

Roses are now in bloom

in Florida, along the Gulf Coast and in Cuba. The weather is warm and pleasant. Bathing in the Ocean and Gulf can be indulged in. Fishing and shooting are excellent. Go South, live out of doors for a while—play golf, ride or drive. A winter's vacation will do you good. Round-trip tourist tickets are on sale daily at very low rates to all the Southern Winter Resorts via

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